

BRISTOL

H. S. P. A. H.

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological
Society.

FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING
AT
TETBURY AND MALMESBURY,
JULY 18th, 19th, and 20th, 1922.

PROGRAMME.



President :

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF GLOUCESTER.
(Henry Gee, D.D., F.S.A.)

President-Elect :

SIR FRANCIS H. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, BART.

Hon. General Secretary :

MR. ROLAND AUSTIN, 38, Brunswick Road, Gloucester.

**WELLCOME
LIBRARY**

Pam (H)

Bristol

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

*Members are asked to accept the following notice
in lieu of a separate intimation.*

The FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
of the Society will be held at the TOWN HALL,
TETBURY, on Tuesday, the 18th day of July, 1922,
at 12 o'clock noon, when the Report of the Council
will be presented.

The *Transactions* for 1921 (Vol. xliii) will be issued shortly.
Members who have not yet paid their subscription (10/6) for
1922 are reminded that under the Rules of the Society the
volume cannot be sent until this is forwarded.

ROLAND AUSTIN,

Hon. Gen. Secretary.

38, BRUNSWICK ROAD,
GLOUCESTER.

30th June, 1922.



22501309401

NOMINATIONS
FOR THE
ELECTION OF PRESIDENT, COUNCIL, & OFFICERS
FOR THE YEAR 1922-23.

President:

SIR FRANCIS H. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, BART.

Chairman of Council:

JOHN E. PRITCHARD, F.S.A.

Vice-Chairman of Council:

E. SIDNEY HARTLAND, LL.D., F.S.A.

Vice-Presidents:

SIR JAMES BRUTON, M.P.	SIR FRANCIS A. HYETT.
W. ST. CLAIR BADDELEY.	LT.-COL. RUSSELL J. KERR.
CANON BARTLEET, F.S.A.	SIR C. W. C. OMAN, M.P., F.S.A.
CANON BAZELEY.	JOHN E. PRITCHARD, F.S.A.
G. M. CURRIE.	E. C. SEWELL.
THE MAYOR OF GLOUCESTER.	J. J. SIMPSON.
E. S. HARTLAND, LL.D., F.S.A.	REV. C. S. TAYLOR, F.S.A.
THE DEAN OF GLOUCESTER, F.S.A.	F. W. WALLER.

Members of Council:

(The following retire and are eligible for re-election)

A. BAKER.	COL. W. F. N. NOEL.
L. W. BARNARD, F.R.I.B.A.	REV. C. S. SWYNNERTON, F.S.A.
J. W. BARNETT.	J. LEE OSBORN, F.R.Hist.Soc.
SIR F. H. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, BART.	FRANCIS WERE.
DR. A. C. FRYER.	E. N. WITCHELL.
AVERAY N. JONES.	

Editor:

E. SIDNEY HARTLAND, LL.D., F.S.A.

Treasurer:

H. T. BRUTON.

Secretary for Bristol:

WILFRID LEIGHTON.

General Secretary and Librarian:

ROLAND AUSTIN.

Local Secretaries:

Berkeley—REV. W. F. D. CURTOYS.	Newent—E. CONDER, F.S.A.
Cheltenham—LT.-COL. J. C. DUKE.	Northern—E. A. B. BARNARD, F.S.A.
Cirencester—E. C. SEWELL.	Stroud—REV. R. J. BURTON.
Dursley—R. H. PENLEY.	Tewkesbury—F. W. GODFREY.
Fairford—CANON R. C. S. JONES.	Wotton-under-Edge—H. GOLDINGHAM.
Lydney—F. S. HOCKADAY.	

ADMISSION TO THE SUMMER MEETING.

Ladies and Gentlemen who are not Members of the Society and are desirous of joining the **Summer Meeting** of 1922 can be admitted on introduction by a Member as **Associates** on payment of 10/6.

In the event of the holder of an Associate's ticket becoming a full Member of the Society during the current year, his or her payment as an Associate will be allowed to count as the entrance fee (10/6).

Lady Members can be introduced by Members for the Summer Meeting on payment of 7/6.

Application for election as a Member of the Society should be made to the Hon. Secretary for Bristol (Mr. Wilfrid Leighton, 7 Kensington Place, Clifton, Bristol) or to the Hon. General Secretary.

The Meetings of this Society are strictly limited to the Members and Associates of the Society; *no one is at liberty to attend without having previously paid the subscription for the current year, or obtained the necessary Tickets, which are not transferable.*

TICKETS.

Members who propose to attend the Summer Meeting, or to introduce Associates or Lady Members, should fill up the **enclosed form**, stating what tickets they desire. **Every person** attending the Meeting **must be provided with a Meeting Ticket**, costing 5/-. to cover incidental expenses.

The form, when filled in, must be sent with cheque or postal order to

MR. ROLAND AUSTIN,
38, BRUNSWICK ROAD,
GLOUCESTER,

Hon. General Secretary, not later than **Saturday, July 8th**, if applying for **Carriage** and **Luncheon Tickets**. Members wishing for **Meeting Tickets only** may apply not later than **July 14th**, but it will be a great convenience if everyone proposing to attend will send their application at once. No tickets will be issued before July 14th.

These dates must be adhered to or seats in motors or for lunch cannot be promised.

Payment for carriage tickets cannot be returned under any circumstances.

MOTOR SERVICES.

It is proposed to arrange for motor char-a-bancs from **Bristol** and **Gloucester** to **Tetbury** on the 18th July and for the return journey on the 20th July, provision being made for the conveyance of light luggage, which Members are asked to restrict so far as may be compatible with their comfort. One compartment in each motor will be reserved for luggage, which must be *labelled clearly* by the owners.

The motors will leave **Bristol** (Colston Avenue, near St. Stephen's Street) at **10 a.m.**

The motors will leave **Gloucester** (G.W.R. Station, down side) at **10.30 a.m.**

All motors will be kept at Tetbury for use during the Meeting, and Members who are not staying there must find their own way to Tetbury or elsewhere each day in order to join the cars for the various excursions.

TRAIN SERVICE.

(Members must check the times given.)

To GLOUCESTER (for 18th July).				To TETBURY (18th—20th July).			
Cirencester <i>dep.</i>	..	..	8 a.m.	Cirencester <i>dep.</i>	..	..	8 a.m.
Stroud	..	..	9.15	Stroud	..	..	8.5
Cheltenham	..	..	9.20	Cheltenham	..	..	7.15
				Gloucester	..	..	7.40

A train leaves Gloucester for Tetbury at 9.45 a.m. (for Members attending Annual Meeting on 18th July).

Trains serving Stations on the Midland Railway reach Gloucester at 8.25 and 8.40 a.m.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION.

It has been found necessary to arrange the meeting-centre at **Tetbury**. The names of Members applying for rooms have been sent to the proprietor of the **Talbot Hotel**, who will secure extra accommodation which may be required and also provide meals for those Members who may be sleeping elsewhere.

Accommodation may also be obtained at the **Ormond's Head** and **White Hart Hotels**.

There is a bus service between Malmesbury and Tetbury, but any Members staying at Malmesbury must inform themselves of the times of running.

Members who have not made arrangements for rooms are advised **to write at once**.

TUESDAY, JULY 18TH, 1922.

TETBURY and MALMESBURY.

12 noon. The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the Town Hall, Tetbury.

The retiring President, the Very Rev. the Dean of Gloucester, F.S.A., will take the Chair, and the Report of the Council for the year 1921-22 will be presented.

The retiring President will propose the election of Sir Francis H. Crawley-Boevey, Bart., as President of the Society for 1922-23.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Council, Members of Council, and Officers of the Society will be elected for the ensuing year. (*For list see page 3.*)

1 p.m. Lunch at the Talbot Hotel, Tetbury.

1.50 p.m. Motor char-a-bancs will leave Tetbury for **Malmesbury** (5 m.), where the Abbey, Market Cross, and other places of interest will be visited under the guidance of Mr. Harold Brakspear, F.S.A.

4.45 p.m. Tea will be served at the Town Hall, **Malmesbury**.

5.20 p.m. The motors will leave for **Charlton House** (3 m.), which will be visited by invitation of the Countess of Suffolk and Berkshire.

6.45 p.m. Members return to Tetbury.

7.30 p.m. Dinner at the Talbot Hotel.

8.30 p.m. Evening Meeting at the Town Hall, Tetbury.
The President-Elect (Sir Francis H. Crawley-Boevey, Bart.) will deliver his Presidential Address.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH JULY, 1922.

LACOCK and AVEBURY.

9.20 a.m. punctually. The motors will leave **Tetbury** for **Lacock** (18 m.), where the Abbey (by permission of Miss Talbot), the Parish Church (Vicar: Rev. Charles R. Gott, M.A.), the Tithe Barn, and the interesting examples of early Domestic Architecture will be visited under the direction of Mr. Harold Brakspear, F.S.A.

12.30 p.m. Members will leave **Lacock** for **Calne** (7 m.), where luncheon will be served at the Town Hall.

2 p.m. The motors will leave **Calne** for **Avebury** (7 m.), where the following places will be visited:—

- (1) The Earthwork, and site of the Stone Circle, by permission of Mr. Peak-Garland. Mr. H. St. George Gray, who has recently completed the excavations on behalf of the British Association, will speak on the problems which this great Prehistoric work presents.
- (2) The Parish Church (Vicar: Rev. J. G. Ward, M.A.).
- (3) The Manor House, by permission of Lt.-Col. L. C. D. Jenner, C.M.G., D.S.O.

4.45 p.m. Tea at the "Red Lion" Hotel, Avebury.

5.30 p.m. The motors will leave Avebury for Tetbury, returning by way of Silbury Hill, which will be described by Mr. St. George Gray.

THURSDAY, 20TH JULY, 1922.

**CRICKLADE, INGLESHAM, LECHLADE, SOUTHROP,
EASTLEACH.**

9.20 a.m. punctually. The motors will leave **Tetbury** for **Cricklade** (16 m.), where the Parish Church of St. Sampson (Vicar: Rev. Dr. S. W. L. Richards, M.A.) will be visited.

10.45 a.m. Members will leave Cricklade for **Inglesham** (12 m.), where the Parish Church (Vicar : Rev. F. J. W. Girling, M.A.) will be visited.

12.15 p.m. Leave Inglesham for **Lechlade** (2 m.)

12.30 p.m. Luncheon at the New Inn Hotel, Lechlade.

1.15 p.m. The Parish Church of Lechlade (Vicar: Rev. R. G. P. Brownrigg, M.A.) will be visited.

2 p.m. The motors will leave for **Southrop** (3 m.), where the Parish Church and the Manor House (by permission of Mrs. Arkell) will be visited under the guidance of Canon W. H. T. Wright, M.A., Vicar.

2.45 p.m. The motors will leave Southrop for **Eastleach**, where the Churches of Eastleach Martin and Eastleach Turville will be visited under the guidance of the Rector, Canon W. H. T. Wright, M.A.

4.15 p.m. The motors will leave Eastleach for **Bibury** (6 m.), where tea will be served at the "Swan Hotel."

5.15 p.m. The motors will leave for **Bristol** and **Gloucester** by way of Cirencester.

Notes.

MALMESBURY.

NOTES BY HAROLD BRAKSPEAR, F.S.A.

THE ABBEY.

[The Society has visited Malmesbury Abbey twice, the last occasion in 1903, since when a considerable amount of work has been done there by Mr. Harold Brakspear, F.S.A., giving him an exceptional opportunity for the study of the building. He has recorded his observations in a detailed account published in *Archaeologia*, lxiv, 399-436].

The earliest Christian settlement at Malmesbury was made about the year 640 by an Irish teacher named Maeldubh, who founded a school and built a church. He was followed by his pupil Aldhelm, who built three churches at Malmesbury and was made Bishop of Sherborne in 705. He died in 709, and was buried at Malmesbury in the church of St. Michael which he had built.

In 1118 Roger, Bishop of Sarum and Chancellor of England, seized the revenues of the abbey and made a castle within the precincts; he died in 1139, and the monastery regained its rights.

It is reasonable to suppose that upon the restitution of the revenue to the monks the great church was begun and certainly not before. The work was started as usual at the east end and continued gradually westward.

King John just before his death gave back to the convent the site of the castle which was thrown into the precinct.

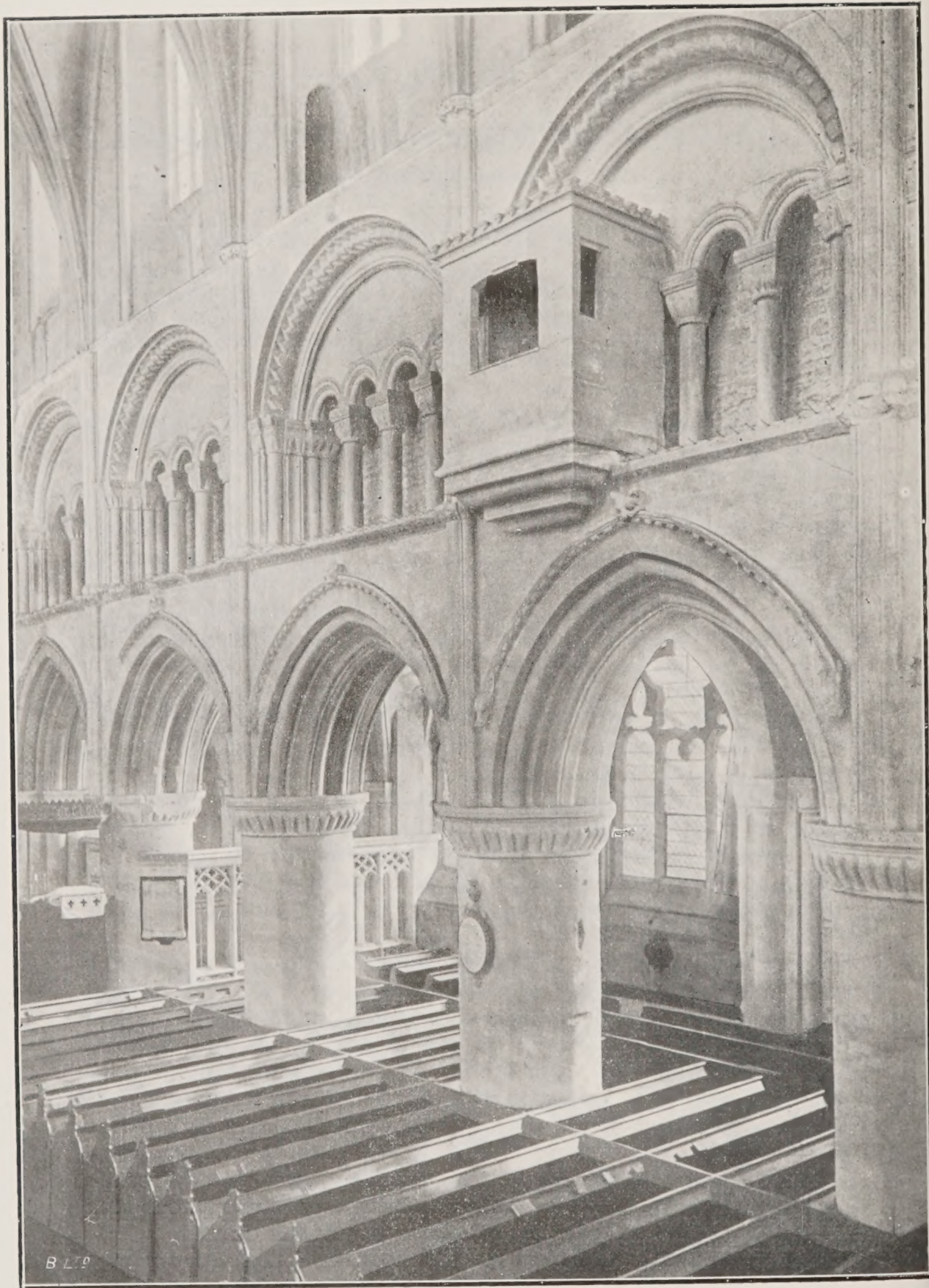
The charnel was founded, and endowed in 1267, to receive the bones disturbed by the eastern extension of the presbytery, the building of which was necessitated by the veneration of the relics of St. Aldhelm.

Abbot William of Colerne (1260-1296) was a great builder and considerably altered and added to the abbey. He built a new abbot's house, remodelled the dormer and chapter house, built a new garner, a bakehouse, a forge, a poor house and stables, a mill, the chapel of St. Aldhelm in the garden, and a new infirmary. In 1284 water-pipes were laid from Newnton at a cost of £100, and water first flowed into the lavatory on St. Martin's Day.

In the fourteenth century the central tower was raised, vaulting put to the transepts and nave and the clerestories remodelled. A square tower was built over the west end of the nave.

In the fifteenth century the cloister was rebuilt.

The abbey was surrendered by the abbot and twenty-one monks on 15th December, 1539, and its annual value was £830 : 1 : 3½ clear.



MALMESBURY ABBEY.
Interior of Nave, South Side.

The site of the buildings was committed to Sir Edward Baynton of Bromham. The buildings appointed to remain were:—

“The abbot’s lodging with the new lodging adjoining, the kitchen, buttery and pantry, with the lodging over the same. The abbot’s stable, the wool house and the barn at the spital gate. The gatehouse which encloseth the inner court and the gatehouse which encloseth the outer court.”

The buildings appointed to be razed were committed to William Stump, deputy of Sir Edward Baynton, and were:—

“The church, cloister and chapel adjoining. The dormitory, chapter house, frater, barbery, infirmary with all the lodgings to them adjoining. The cellarer’s chamber, the squire’s chamber, St. Mary’s house, the charnel and the convent kitchen. All the houses in the sextry end, the steward’s lodging, the store house, the slaughter house, the guest’s stable, and all other houses in the outer court.”

The church, quire, aisles and steeples, the frater, chapter house, Our Lady’s chapel, and the abbot’s lodging were covered with lead, which contained 120 foders; and in the steeples were nine bells.

Owing to the fact that “the parish church of St. Paul is fallen even unto the ground,” William Stump gave the parishioners the nave of the abbey church.

Leland visited the place about 1543, and gives an interesting account of the place.

The western tower must have fallen shortly after Leland’s visit, and its fall brought down three bays of the nave and north aisle and five bays of the vaulting. After which the present west end was built up. The central tower remained with its four arches to the height of the nave gutters.

“When the great rejoicing was on the King’s birthday, 1660, for the return of King Charles II here were so many and so great vollies of shot by the inhabitants of the hundred that the noise so shook the pillars of the tower that one pillar and two parts above fell down that night.”

From this time till 1830 nothing was done to the church, but in that year the present internal fittings were put up, new tracery inserted in the west window, and lath and plaster vaulting put over the two western bays of the present church.

In 1899, the building having become dangerous, a scheme of repair was undertaken through the influence of the last Bishop of Bristol and carried out under the direction of Mr. Harold Brakspear.

Mr. Brakspear has on two or three occasions done some excavation on the site which has determined the extent of the cloister, the east end of the church and the Lady chapel.

The arrangement of the church and principal buildings are shown on the accompanying plan. The present church consists of the six eastern bays of the nave with its aisles and magnificent south porch.

The cloister was on the north side of the nave, and there yet remains the subvault of one of Abbot Colerne's buildings under the present Abbey House. Another building of the same date, apparently a guest house, is incorporated in the Bell Hotel.

The original monastic arrangement of the church so far as can be made out is shown on the plan, and there is some interesting heraldry on the inner screen of the *pulpitum*, Mr. F. Were's notes of which are printed in the *Transactions* xxvi, 12-14.

An interesting series of tiles have been found from time to time in the excavations, and are fully illustrated in Mr. Brakspear's paper in *Archaeologia*.

THE ABBEY HOUSE.

The Abbey House was erected about the middle of the sixteenth century upon the subvault of a building in connexion with the infirmary of the abbey, and contains an interesting panelled room and a newel staircase with solid oak steps.

THE MARKET CROSS.

This was built about 1500, is octagonal in plan, and is described by Leland as:—

A right fair and costly piece of work in the market place made all of stone and curiously vaulted for poor folk to stand dry when rain cometh.

There be eight pillars and eight open arches and the work is eight square one great pillar in the middle beareth up the vault.

The cross was repaired about 1830 by the Earl of Suffolk, and again in 1911 at a cost of over £500 by an influential Committee.

THE TOWN WALLS.

The town walls can be traced for nearly the whole of their circuit. In Leland's time they apparently stood with four gates.

In the town be four gates by the names of East, West, North and South. The walls in many places stand full up but are now very feeble.

SITE OF
KITCHEN

Sleep Bark

FRATER

MONKS DORTER

LAVATORY

CHAPTER HOUSE

CLOISTER

DATES

- Original work, 1140 et seq.
- do. destroyed.
- 13th century work.
- do. destroyed.
- Later monastic work
- Post suppression.

NORTH
TRANSEPT

CHAPEL

WEST
TOWER

NAVE

RETRO
QUIRE

PULPITUM

QUIRE

PRESBYTERY

FERETORY
OF
S^tALDHelm

LADY CHAPEL

CHAPEL

PORCH

SOUTH
TRANSEPT

COFFIN

0 10 20 50 100 150

? site of S^t Michael's
Saxon Church.

·MALMESBURY· ABBEY·

HAROLD BRAKSPEAR F.S.A. MENS. ET DELT.

The site of the west, east and south gates are known, but the north gate is a mystery, as the abbey occupies the whole of the north side. It is just possible Leland called the west gate the north and a small gate leading to Burnivale the west gate. The east gate was destroyed in 1778 by order of the turnpike authorities.

CHARLTON HOUSE.

Charlton House, the seat of the Countess of Suffolk and Berkshire, is a Jacobean mansion, the oldest part having been built by Sir Thomas Knyvett. The design is attributed to Inigo Jones. Thomas Howard, first Earl of Suffolk, and Henry, Earl of Suffolk (d. 1799), added considerably to the house. The picture gallery contains numerous portraits of the time of Elizabeth, and of Charles I and Charles II, which are of value both historically and for the study of costume. Among those to be seen are the children of Charles I, and Elizabeth, Countess of Northumberland, by Vandyck, the Earls of Dorset, James I, Queen Elizabeth, Maria d'Este the queen of James II, and John Hampden. There are also some good examples by old masters. John Dryden was a frequent visitor to Charlton.

LACOCK.

Lacock has been described as “the most remarkable and the most beautiful” village in Wiltshire and the combination of mediaeval ecclesiastical and domestic architecture which may be seen there may well merit such a description. Few places in England present to us so many interesting features—the remains of the Augustinian convent, the fine parish church, a fourteenth century barn, the village cross, and the clusters of timbered and stone-built houses.



THE TITHE BARN, LACOCK.

THE ABBEY.

The manor of Lacock was one of the vast possessions of the Norman Earls of Salisbury, and the heiress of the second Earl—Ela, Countess of Salisbury—founded the two houses of Lacock in Wiltshire and Hinton Charterhouse in Somerset on the same day, 16th May, 1232. Lacock was an abbey for Augustinian Canonesses, and the main buildings were completed between the year of foundation and 1238. In 1240 Ela became the first abbess, she died in 1261 and was buried in the quire of the abbey church.

The monastic buildings are situated near the bank of the Avon and, as usual, are grouped round a cloister with the church on the south side.

The church, with the exception of its north wall, has been destroyed, but was aisleless and vaulted into seven bays. On the south side was added a large Lady Chapel in 1315, of which the building agreement remains.

The east range of the buildings consist of vestry, chapter-house, and warming-house, all vaulted, with the Canonesses' Dorter over still retaining a roof of the fourteenth century.

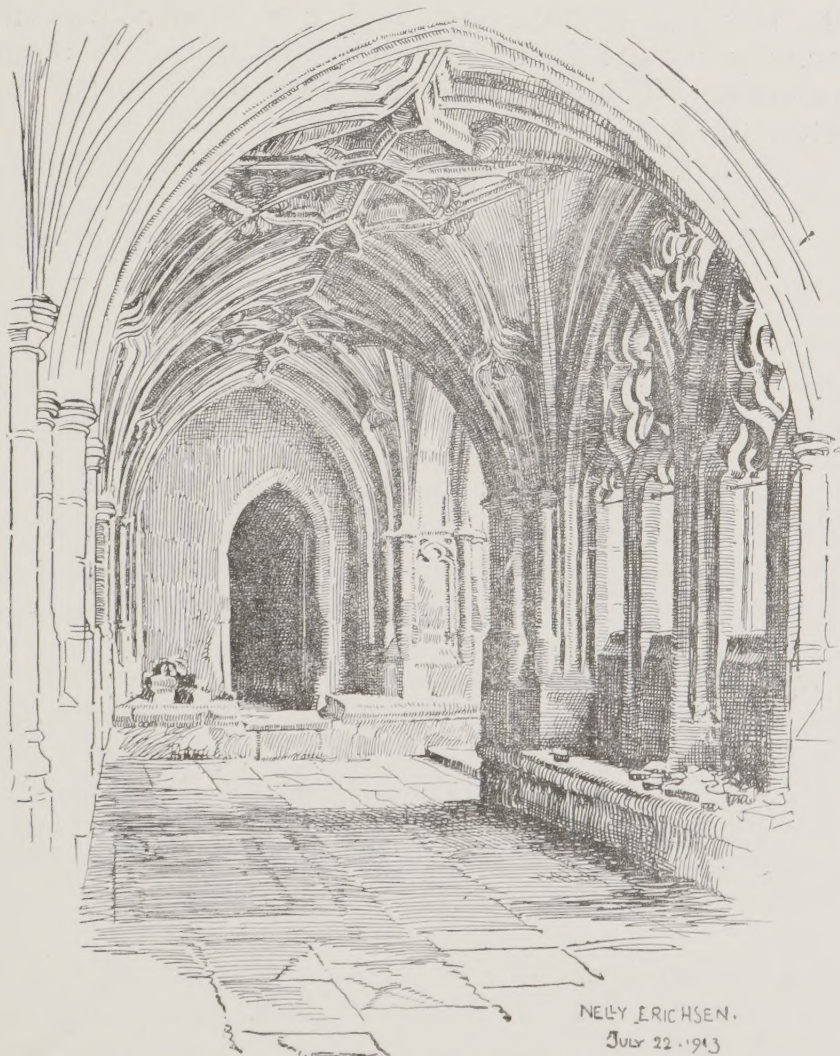
The north range contained the frater over a vaulted cellar and still retains a roof of the fifteenth century.

The western range contains three vaulted chambers on the ground floor, but has been much altered above; but contained originally the abbess's lodging and guest hall. The kitchen was at the north-west angle to serve the guest hall and frater.

The cloister has vaulted alleys on all but the west side. The two western bays of the south walk were built in the fourteenth century and had the abbess's chapel above.

The claustral buildings were converted into a dwelling-house by Sir William Sharington immediately after the Suppression, and his work is quite as interesting as the monastic work. He added the octagonal tower at the south-east corner and built the picturesque stable court on the north of the abbey.

The residential part of the building has been added to by successive members of the Talbot family, who have done much to preserve the architectural features and to retain its historical



THE CLOISTERS, LACOCK ABBEY.

associations. There are some good paintings in the living rooms, which include portraits of the Talbots.

An interesting fact in connection with Lacock Abbey is its association with the early days of photography. Mr. Fox Talbot, working independently, succeeded as early as 1835 in taking photographs of the building, and in 1841 his first process, called Calotype and later Talbotype, was patented.

LACOCK PARISH CHURCH.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Cyriac, must, in its original state, have been a magnificent example of ecclesiastical architecture. The late Mr. C. H. Talbot considered that a Norman building once stood on the site but there are no remains in the present church, which is cruciform without central tower, and contains no work earlier than the fourteenth century, the date of the north transept. The south transept and chancel have been rebuilt. The nave is of rich perpendicular of middle fifteenth century.

The glory of the church is its chantry chapel on the north of the chancel, dating from the end of the fourteenth century, with elaborate moulded and carved arches and pendant vaulting, which convey some idea of the rich appearance it must have once presented. There is a Renaissance tomb to Sir William Sharington (d. 1553).

In the south transept is a brass with effigies of Robert and Elizabeth Baynard (1501). The sacramental plate includes a fifteenth century covered cup, which it is now thought may have been made for secular purposes.

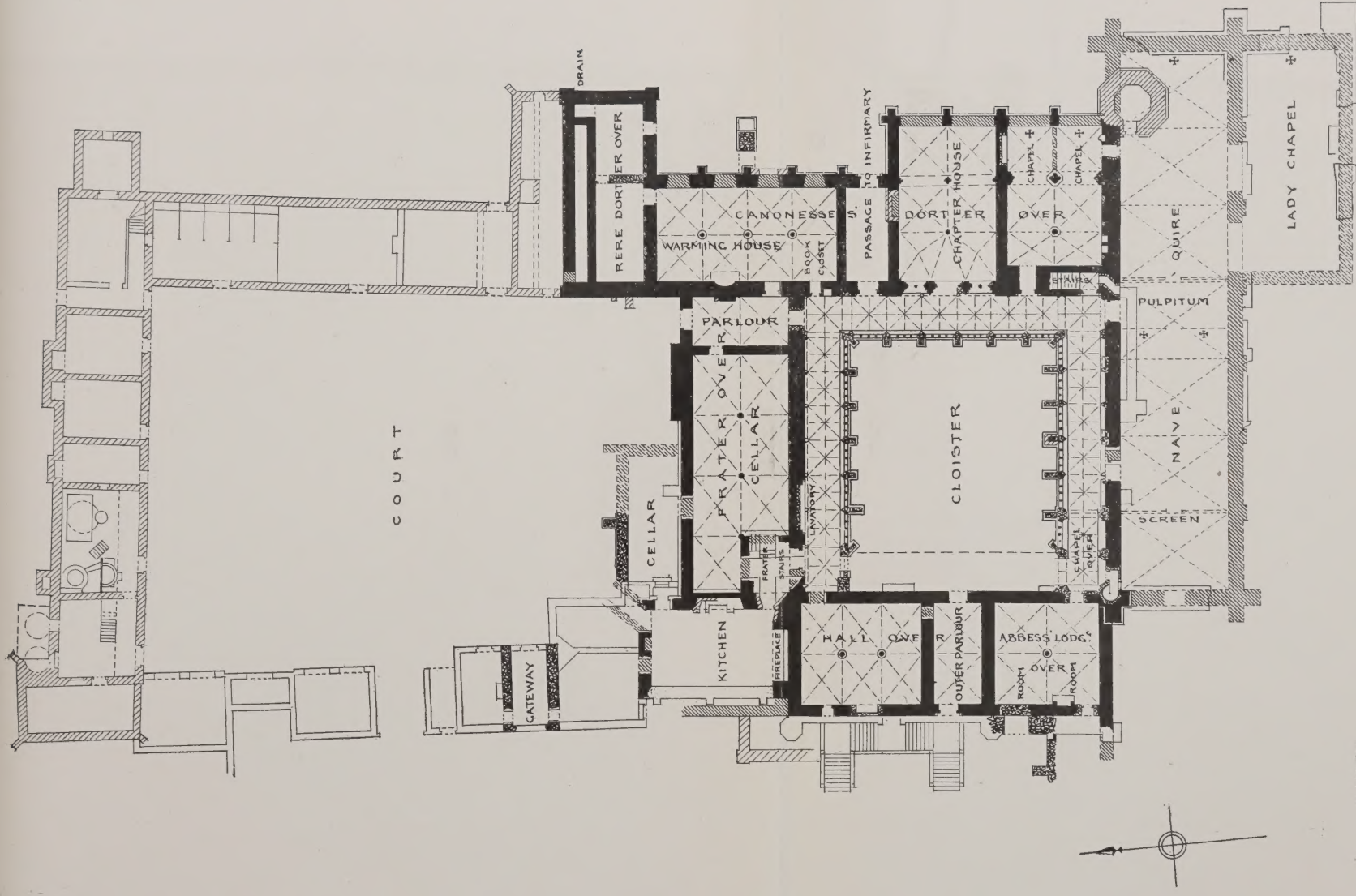
DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE.

In the village are some extremely interesting examples of timbered and stone-built houses which will repay attention.

Members are advised to consult Edward Hutton's *Highways and Byways in Wiltshire* for a general description of Malmesbury, Lacock, and the district, and the account of Malmesbury Abbey by Rev. T. Perkins (Bell's Cathedral series).

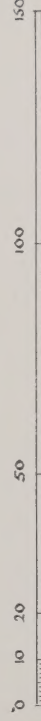
Valuable papers on Lacock Abbey by Mr. Harold Brakspear, F.S.A., with plans and illustrations, have been printed in *Archaeologia*, lvii, 125-58; *Wiltshire Arch. and N.H. Magazine*, xxxi, 196-240; *Archaeological Journal*, lvii, 1-9. The Society is particularly indebted to Mr. Brakspear for assistance given in connection with the Meeting, and for permitting the use of his plans of Malmesbury and Lacock Abbeys.

Our thanks are due to Messrs. Macmillan for permission to reproduce from Hutton's *Wiltshire* the illustrations of Lacock used in this programme.



DATES

- Original work 1232 et seq.
- do destroyed
- Later monastic work
- do destroyed
- Post-suppression 1540-53.
- Later and modern



LACOCK ABBEY, WILTS.

HAROLD BRAKSPER F.S.A., MEN'S ET DELT.

AVEBURY.

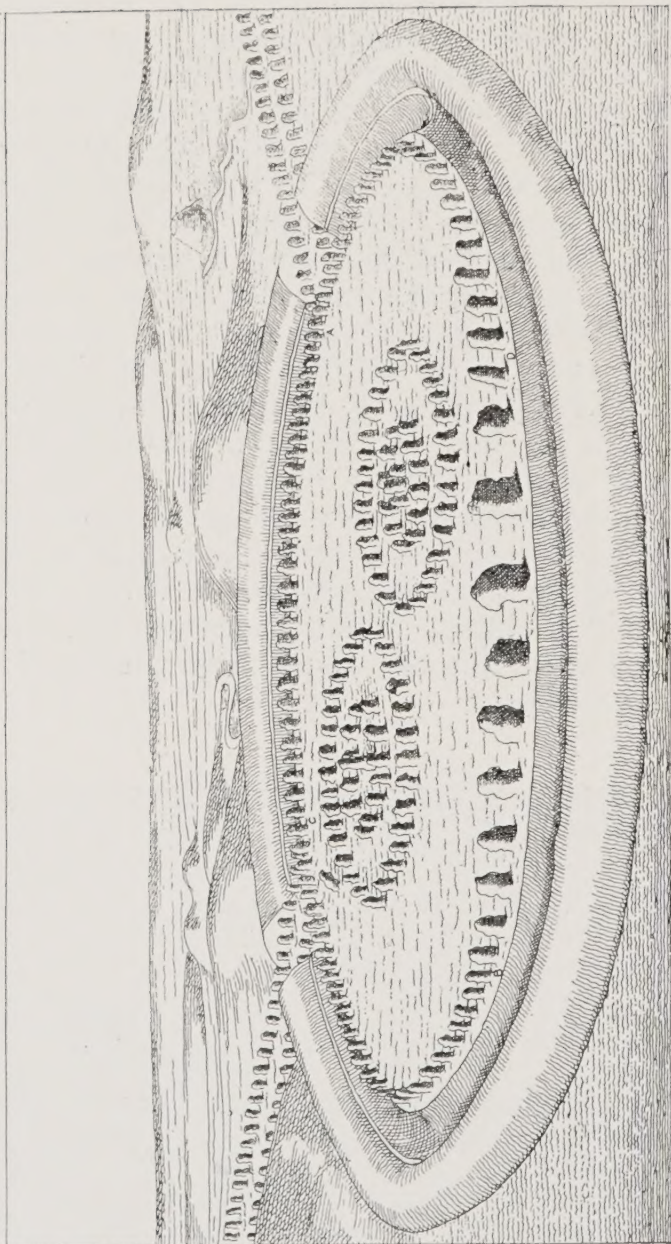
THE STONE CIRCLE.

Visitors who are not prepared with some conception of the great Prehistoric stone monument which was once at Avebury may feel at first a sense of disappointment, for in the almost entire absence of the huge stones, numbered by hundreds, which made up the circles formerly here, imagination has to be drawn upon to form an idea of their original form. More than 650 of these stones are said to have been destroyed or used for building purposes, and part of the village itself now stands upon the area which they occupied. The great earthwork remains and from the rampart, about three-quarters of a mile in circumference, enclosing an area of some 28 acres, one has to imagine and try to recollect what has been asserted by a succession of antiquaries. Fortunately for our Members we shall have with us Mr. H. St. George Gray, Curator of Taunton Museum and Assistant Secretary of the Somerset Archaeological Society, who has only recently completed investigations (commenced in 1908) at Avebury on behalf of the British Association. Mr. Gray has had a long experience in excavating earthworks, and will doubtless be able to give us the most recent conclusions arrived at by him and those associated as a result of observations at Avebury.



AVEBURY STONES.

By permission of Mr. E. H. Roberts.



Edw. 1810. del.

ABURY, RESTORED, AFTER STUKELEY AND HOARE.—VIEW FROM THE NORTH.

Area within the Ditch, $28\frac{1}{2}$ Acres. Circumference on ridge of Vallum, 4442 Feet. Diameter, A to B 1260 Feet; C to D 1170 Feet.

From *Proc. Cotteswold N.F. Club*, vol. x.

The size of the stones forming the circle was enormous. One of the few left measures 17 feet long, 7 feet 7 inches wide, and 2 feet 4 inches thick. Another is 13 feet 10 inches long by 18 feet wide and 5 feet 6 inches thick. Of the 650 said to have completed the circle 15 remain upright, 12 lie flat, and 18 are known to lie buried.

The earthwork was approached by an avenue—known as Kennet Avenue—from the south-east, of which 19 stones remain visible. Dr. Stukeley, who was the first to map Avebury to any extent systematically, asserted there was another avenue towards Beckhampton. This has not been generally accepted, but it is possible that some drawings by Stukeley which have lately been found may be useful in determining his statement.

The dates assigned to Prehistoric monuments must necessarily be approximate only. It is held by some that the Avebury Circle is older than Stonehenge, mainly on the ground that the stones of the former are unworked while the Stonehenge sarsens are shaped. Whether of the Bronze Age or of Neolithic Period Avebury must stretch back to a time which it is difficult for the ordinary individual to visualize, for in 1922 how can one think of 2000 B.C., which, roughly, has been the date assigned to this great monument?

A succession of distinguished archaeologists have studied the problem thus presented. From Aubrey (1663), Stukeley (1724), Sir Richard Colt Hoare (1819), William Long (1857), down to the present time, Avebury has been the subject of continuous speculation, and yet much remains to be solved.

AVEBURY CHURCH.

The Church of St. James stands just outside the rampart of the earthwork, and though it has suffered at the hands of the restorer there is interesting work remaining, especially of Saxon date. The Saxon nave had four windows on each side, unglazed and fitted with shutters on the outside, with small circular openings also unglazed high up in the clerestory. North and south aisles were added in the twelfth century, two arches being cut through the Saxon wall on each side with a pier of seven feet of wall left between them. In 1828 these Norman arcades gave way to the present arches, and when these were cut out the original Saxon wall over them was left undisturbed and in it were found three curious circular clerestory openings, one of which was not moved, though the others were taken down before their nature was discovered and later replaced in the modern clerestory windows. A row of holes which runs round the edges of these circular openings is regarded by one authority as meant to hold sticks for a wattlework centre on which the splay of flint rubble might be turned.

One of the original Saxon lower windows remains intact on each side at the west end of the nave, showing in each case the angle shafts of the responds and part of the labels of the twelfth century cutting into the earlier Saxon work. Quoins of long and short work may be seen at the west end of the north aisle.

The chancel is early fourteenth century and the tower about 1450. The rood loft is about the same date. The font is twelfth century, rudely carved, and an early example of the tub form. On the side is depicted a bishop with mitre, holding a staff and book in the left hand. On each side a dragon is pulling at his vestments. The font is illustrated in *Transactions*, xxx, 47.

AVEBURY MANOR HOUSE.

The Manor House, which we are again permitted to see by the kindness of Lt.-Col. L. C. D. Jenner, C.M.G., D.S.O., is the subject of illustrated articles in *Country Life*, from which the following note is made:—

The first builder at Avebury Manor is considered to be William Dunche, auditor to the Mint in the reigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI, who was held in high esteem by Queen Elizabeth, receiving an appointment from her as a squire extraordinary. The present east wing (containing drawing room, entrance hall, and kitchen) of the house is considered to have



MANOR HOUSE, AVEBURY. THE SOUTH FRONT.

From a photograph presented by Lt.-Col. L. C. D. Jenner, D.S.O.

been built by William Dunche about the middle of the sixteenth century; the south end was altered in 1601. He died in 1577, and was succeeded by his son Walter, whose widow lived at the manor after his death in 1594 and eventually married Sir James Mervyn, whose initials are carved over the south porch. Sir James added to the house, which passed to Sir John Stavel, in whose time John Aubrey, the antiquary, first became acquainted with Avebury. Sir Richard Holford purchased it, and his family and that of the Jones' (through Arthur Jones, half-brother of Stayner Holford, d. 1767) held it until recent years, when Colonel Jenner acquired the freehold.

Under Colonel Jenner's care the house has been carefully treated, so as to present a very perfect type of an Elizabethan residence. The interior and its fine furniture will prove a source of pleasure to our Members. The latter has been gathered with discrimination, and some fine pieces of seventeenth-century upholstered workmanship will be seen. The gardens are a development of the care and thoughtful planning of former days, which has been continued by the present owners.

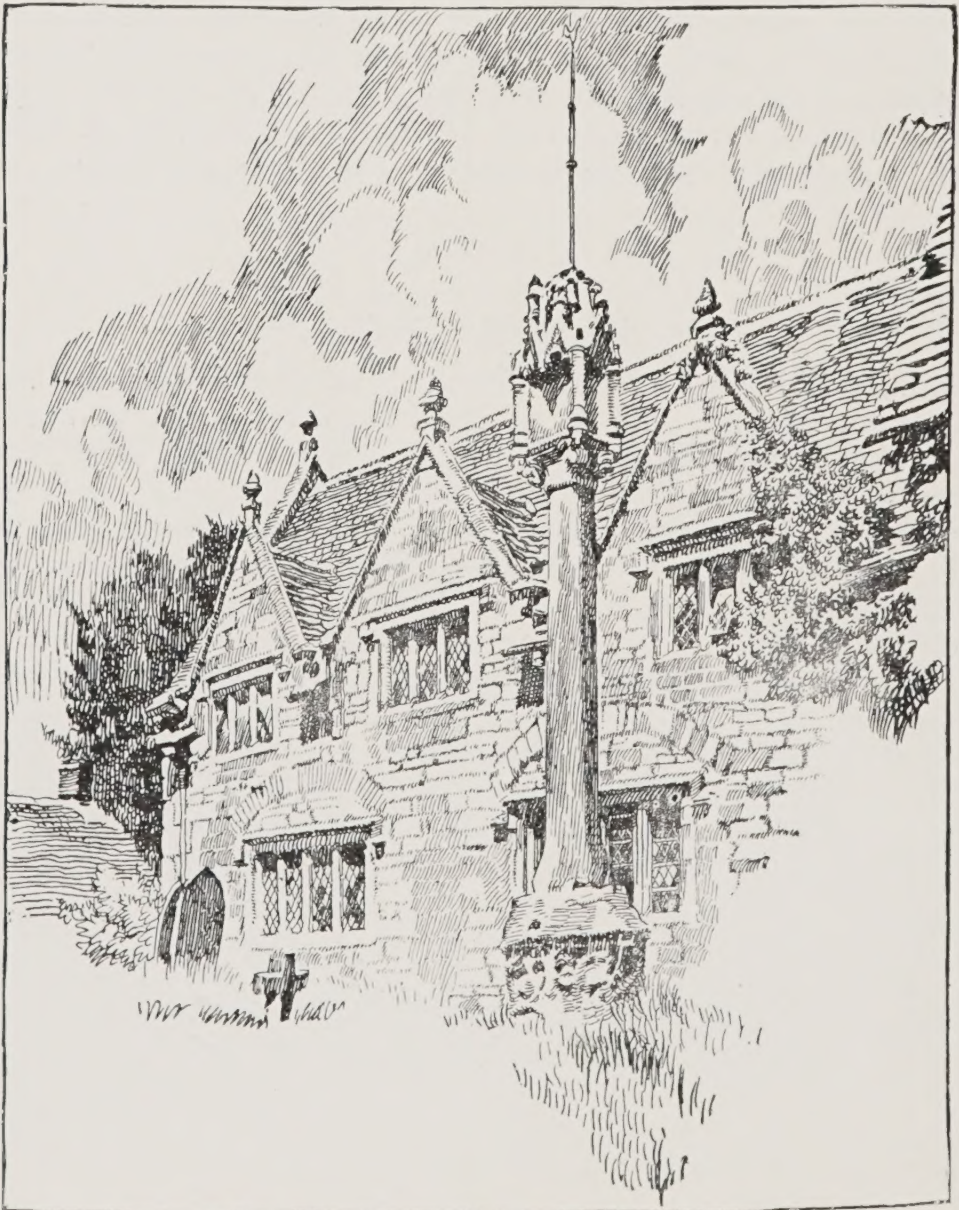
SILBURY HILL.

Silbury Hill, like Avebury, awaits a solution for its existence. The great Mound, said to be the largest artificial earthwork in Europe, is some 130 feet high and covers a base area of five acres, and in spite of more than one attempt, has not yielded up its secret. The base measures in circumference 1657 feet, with a diameter of 552 feet. It has been held to be the burial place of some royal personage, and Dr. Stukeley states that Athelstan, founder of Lacock Abbey, was buried here. The late Sir William Hope thought it was not later than Norman age, while others assign it to the period of the Roman occupation, but here again the problem cannot be settled. Excavations have been made in 1777 and 1849; and by our member, Mr. Pass, in 1886, without any definite result. The earthwork lies close to the Roman road from Bath to Marlborough.

Detailed accounts of Silbury by Rev. A. C. Smith are printed in his *Antiquities of N. Wiltshire* (1885), pp. 151-4, and in *Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, vii, 145-91, xi, 113-18.

CRICKLADE CHURCH.

The principal portion of the parish church of St. Sampson dates from the fifteenth century, when great alterations were made and most of the thirteenth century work destroyed. The eastern arcades of the nave show the earliest work, the western arcade being rather later. The south aisle is modern, the north mostly fourteenth century. Here there is an effigy, long exposed in the churchyard and consequently much worn. The chancel is fourteenth century. The transepts have been much altered; the south transept has been buttressed at its south-east angle. The tower is middle sixteenth century and a fine example of its period. The inner portion was entirely rebuilt about this time,



CROSS AT CRICKLADE.

and is of interest owing to the badges which were carved in every possible position.

On entering the north door two fragments of carved stone, possibly tenth century, will be seen. They are figured in the *Wiltshire Arch. and N.H. Magazine*, xxvii, 52, and described by the late Mr. J. Romilly Allen, who points out that the knot-work on the smaller stone presents some remarkable peculiarities. The bands are very wide and flat, unrelieved by double beading, so that the work looks rude and coarse. The spaces between the knots in the middle, and between the knots and the border at the top and bottom are ornamented with circular pellets. This is not a common practice. The pattern is composed of a single spiral knot in the middle and two terminal knots at the top and bottom. This stone is no doubt a part of a sepulchral slab, and the other is thought to be a piece of the shaft of a cross.

There are the remains of two crosses in the churchyard, both of fifteenth century date. The richer and more complete one was formerly a market or village cross, and was removed to its present position; it has an octagonal shaft and base, with quatrefoil panels on the sides of the latter. The head is an oblong in plan—each of the sides has a double canopied niche, and each end a single one—all the figures are missing. There are buttresses at the angles supported by angels holding shields, the pinnacles are broken away. There are only the plain base and part of the stem of the original churchyard cross left, near the north entrance to the Church.

Messrs. Macmillan kindly permit the reproduction from Hutton's *Wiltshire* of the illustration of the old cross, St. Sampson's, Cricklade.

INGLESHAM.

Members who visited Inglesham church twenty-three years ago will renew their acquaintance with peculiar interest, while to those who see it for the first time it must be a revelation as an example of an absolutely "unrestored" building, so little known that it escaped mention in Murray's handbook to Wiltshire, was not noticed by J. H. Parker, and has been passed in these more recent days by Edward Hutton. The present Dean of Winchester refers to the Church as follows:—

There is hardly such another church perhaps in the land. It looks as if it had not been touched since Queen Anne sat on the throne.

In 1886 the late J. T. Micklethwaite advised the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings as to the condition of the church, and his report contains some interesting particulars, which are here reproduced:—

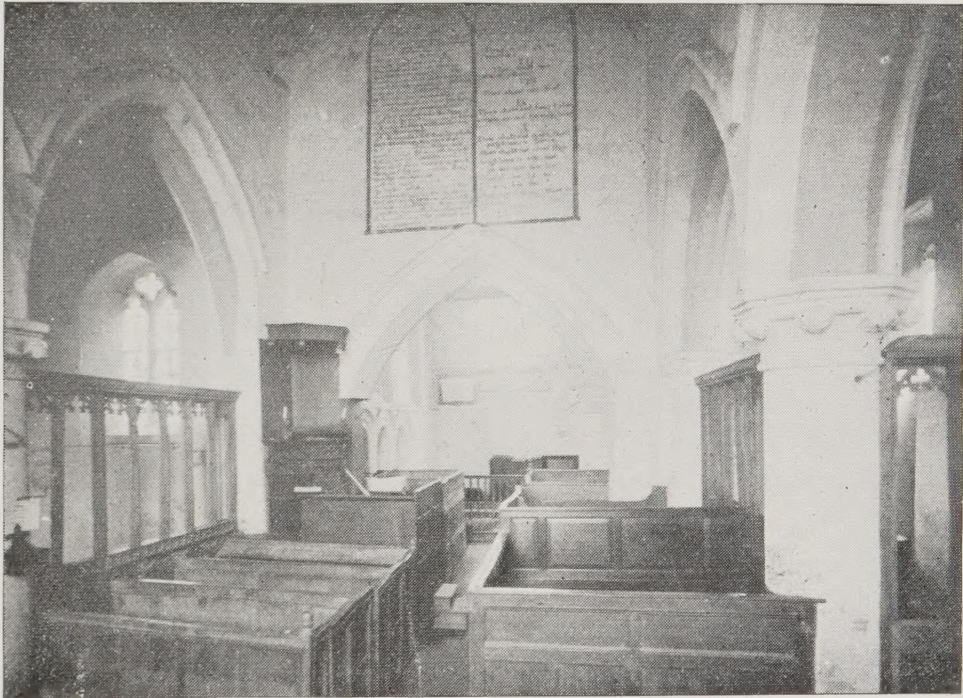
The building is very small, the total length inside being only 49 feet and the width across nave and aisles only 36 feet. It consists of a nave of two bays and a chancel, with aisles to the nave, that on the south side being continued eastward for half the length of the chancel. There is a large porch on the south side, and a good bell gable for two bells at the west end.

There was probably a church on or near this spot before the twelfth century, but nothing remains to tell of its form. The present one was begun about the end of that century, and the whole plan, except the eastern part of the south aisle and porch, is of that time. The south arcade of the nave, the pillar of the north arcade, the lower part of the north wall of the chancel, and the south aisle door, seem to be all of the earliest work; and there is no appearance of any part having been made fit for use before the chancel received its present east and south windows and roof, at least half a century after it was begun. It seems likely that the older church was on a different site and was in use while this was in building.

The completion of the nave and aisles seems to have followed that of the chancel, and so the church stood until late in the fifteenth century, when the aisle walls were raised and flat roofs put to them, and new windows were inserted. The south aisle was lengthened eastward, and an arch made from it to the chancel.

The porch is quite plain, and its flat-arched entrance gives it at first sight a modern look; but the niche in the gable seems to be of the fourteenth century, and the walls may be of that date; the doorway having been altered because the rise of the ground made the old one too low.

Looked at in detail, the work is for the most part very good. The carved caps of the nave, the bell gable, the earlier and later windows of the chancel, and its roof, are all excellent of their sort. The chancel roof is an unusually early example, if it be, as I think it is, of the thirteenth century. It is of plain trussed rafters, and the eastern half over the sanctuary has a boarded ceiling with light transverse ribs. Its wall plate cuts into the inner arches of the early windows on the north side; but it does not seem that there was ever a roof there fitted to them. The present one fits the east and south windows, and I think that they who had the finishing of this chancel cut down the north windows which they found, because they thought that they would make it too high. Even now it is very high in proportion to its size.



INGLESHAM CHURCH.

There is some good furniture in the church. The eastern halves of the nave aisles have been screened off to form chapels, and the screens remain, all except the western one on the north side being in good condition. A good fifteenth century font stands at the west end of the north aisle, but I am not sure that that is its original position. The rood screen is gone, but its cill remains, and perhaps there may be more buried in later fittings. A good pulpit and canopy of about 1630 stand in the north-east corner of the nave, and seem to have been made for that place, although an hour glass stand of about the same date is fixed on the north pillar some distance away. On the same

side are three good pews contemporary with the pulpit, and remains of others are worked into more modern pewing on the south side. Two large pews in the chancel, and the altar of the same work, appear to be of the time of Charles II.

The old floor levels generally remain, and there are some grave stones, of which the most important is a marble slab in the chancel, 10 feet long and 3 feet 5 inches broad, with casements of a fine brass, with figure of a knight of the later part of the fourteenth century.

Some traces of colour appear in places through the white-wash, but I did not see any older than the seventeenth century; and there are inscriptions painted on the walls, but coarsely done in comparatively modern times.

Several of the windows have fragments of painted glass in their upper parts, and that on the south side of the chancel has the circle in its head filled with the original glazing of the thirteenth century, decayed, but otherwise perfect.

A very curious piece of sculpture is built into the south aisle wall. It is in low relief, and represents our Lord, as it were, enthroned on the lap of His mother, holding a book in His left hand, and blessing with His right; and above is the hand of the Father in benediction. The stone is imperfect and not in its original position, and a sun dial of the rude mediaeval type has been cut in one part of it before it was set here. I take it to be earlier than any part of the existing church, and it may have formed part of the tympanum of the south door of an earlier one.

To the south of the church stands a churchyard cross of the fourteenth or fifteenth century, the steps, base, and shaft quite perfect, the head only being lost.

LECHLADE CHURCH.

From Notes by the late ULRIC DAUBENY.

The Church of St. Lawrence at Lechlade appears to have been erected about the year 1470, in the time of the Vicar Conrad Ney, the main expense having been borne by the neighbouring Augustinian Priory of St. John the Baptist, a possession, together with the Manor of Lechlade, of the then powerful Hales Abbey. Records point to the existence of a previous church, certainly as early as the year 1255, but no definite traces of this remain, though there is little doubt that it occupied the site covered by the present building. This, on its foundation, was named in honour of the Virgin Mary, but in 1502, at the request of Queen Catherine of Aragon, then Lady of the Manor, it was re-dedicated to St. Lawrence, doubtless the favourite, because the native saint of the Spanish Queen.

The church, which is built of Taynton stone, is constructed on the usual Perpendicular plan, comprising chancel with side-chapels, nave with clerestory and aisles, a north porch, and "a pratie pyramis of Stone at the West End." The latter, a handsome specimen of enriched Perpendicular work, is crowned by a graceful hexagonal spire, said to have been added towards the end of the sixteenth century. The windows of the aisles have reticulated tracery characteristic of an earlier period, but the clerestory is obviously a later addition, as also are the Tudor north, south and west doorways, together with the east and west windows. The chancel is capped by an openwork parapet of considerable beauty, and on the east gable of the nave appears a mutilated sanctus bellcote. Above the chancel gable a central finial takes the form of a niche containing the figure of St. Lawrence, with book and gridiron, erected at the re-dedication in 1502, which doubtless also gives the date of the other late additions. The north side of the church, on which is a vestry opening from the chancel, has a large disused porch, with perfectly flat roof, simply groined.



LECHLADE CHURCH.

Internally the tower is completed with the usual vaulting, and pinned against the lower walls are several curious old leads, taken from the nave roof, on which are recorded the dates of various repairs. The original roof of the nave was destroyed by fire early in the sixteenth century, and the present one is contemporary with the clerestory, and still retains its ancient

timbers, carefully restored. The font is a richly panelled specimen of early Perpendicular work, standing on a modern base. Above it, in a pier of the south-west arcade, is a large canopied niche, evidently designed to hold an image.

The eastern limits of the nave and aisles are determined by a triplet of arches, each of which bears the marks of former screens; in the north are the doorways and stairs by which approach was given to the rood loft. The floor of the north aisle contains a memorial brass thought to represent a local wool-merchant, John Townsend, and his wife, who died in 1455. A somewhat similar brass in the south aisle retains the male figure only, and is identified with "one John Twynhoe." Both brasses are described in Davis's *Monumental Brasses*, pp. 52-54, 109-10. The chantry altar stood here, outside the rood screen, and further altar space was provided by the continuation of the aisle beyond this line of demarcation. The north chancel aisle, now occupied by the organ, was formerly the Lady Chapel, but no signs of piscina or almetry are there visible. In the nave stands a handsome stone pulpit of recent construction, but the base is ancient, apparently dating from the fourteenth century.

The chancel arch is spanned by a modern screen, but in the chancel are a number of fine stone corbels supporting the ancient roof, which has elaborately carved bosses. Two almeries and a piscina have been preserved in the south wall, the latter evidently at one time an object of considerable richness, but subsequently defaced by the hand of Puritan iconoclasts. A crocketed and embellished doorway leads into the vestry, and is happy in retaining a handsome original door, with prodigious lock and key.

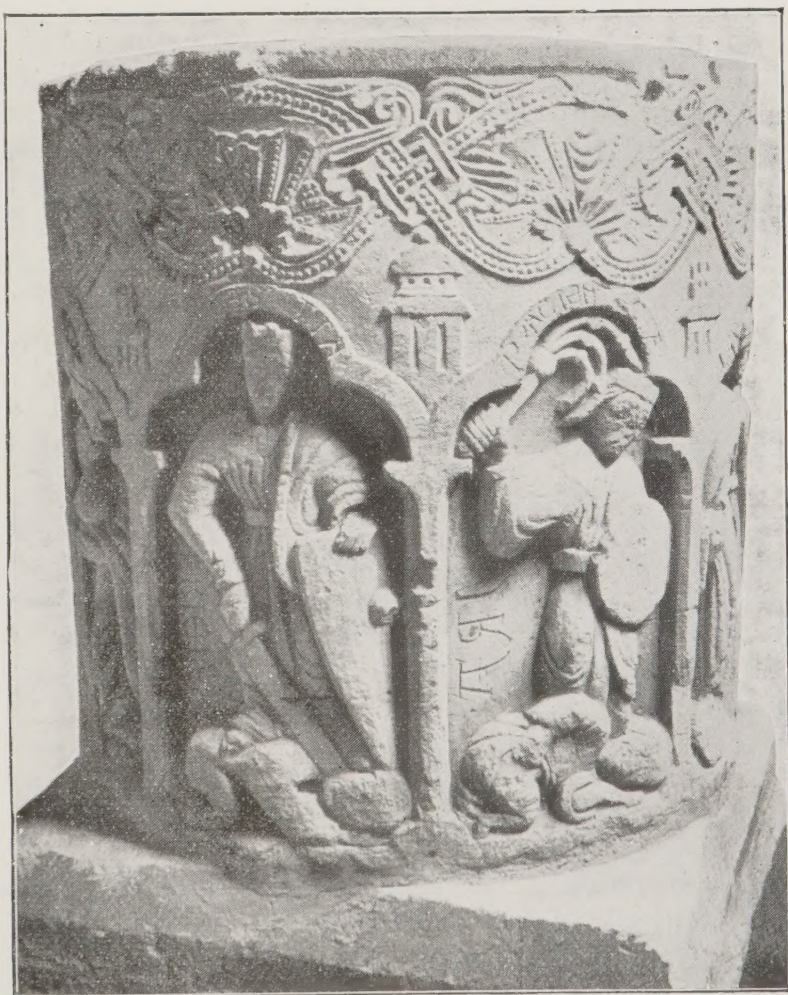
SOUTHROP.

Extracted from Notes made by the late ULRIC DAUBENY.

A priest was resident at Southrop in the year 1086, and the nave of the church, formerly also the chancel, appears to date from that period. In the thirteenth century "Alice de Clermont gave the church of Southrop to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem in Clerkenwell, London, which grant was confirmed by Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford," and the new owners straightway rebuilt the chancel, besides throwing out a transept on the south side of the nave. The Perpendicular period brought many of the usual alterations and additions, including probably a new roof, a north porch, and a three-light window in the west end of the nave.

The oldest remaining portion of the fabric, that is the nave, is composed almost entirely of herring-bone masonry, a method usually associated with Saxon construction, though examples

have been found even in late Norman buildings. Here at Southrop the stones are of fair size, and laid with great regularity, contrasting strongly with the rude rubble formation of the Saxon herring-bone work at Duntisbourne Rouse. At a comparatively late period the nave walls were raised, a process which resulted in the western double bellcote being so completely built around as to become incorporated with the masonry of the new gable. The south side contains one original window. The transept has in its west wall a small rectangular opening, deeply splayed externally, which probably served as a low-side window for this chapel, though its occurrence in the south wall would have been more usual. The chancel is entirely Early English, with contemporary priests' doorway, low-side window and stringcourse, but a quatrefoil opening which pierces the east gable is said to be modern. On the north, the nave exhibits one original window and a pseudo-Norman double light, corresponding to another modern insertion on the south side. The Perpendicular porch has above its entrance an empty niche, no doubt intended for an



FONT AT SOUTHROP.

image of St. Peter, to whom the church is dedicated, while the inner doorway with its billeted-hood-mould, tympanum enriched with lozenge diapering and jamb-shafts with voluted capitals, presents a characteristic late Norman feature.

The font (illustrated from *Transactions*, xxxvi, p. 132) is late Transitional Norman. The upper part of the bowl is covered by a band of extremely rich ornamentation, distinctly Norman, and beneath is an arcade of eight trefoiled arches, five of which contain figures carved in bold relief (typifying the five virtues), trampling upon and destroying hideous monsters (the five vices), while three additional figures are symbolic of Moses, the Christian Church, and the Synagogue, the latter in a condition of somnolence and collapse. The names of the virtues are carved in Latin above the arches, while those of the vices appear beside each figure, written backwards.

The font was discovered by the Rev. John Keble built into an old south doorway of the church, and removed by him to its present position.

The transept contains no unusual features, beyond a few pieces of ancient glass and the low-side window already noted. The chancel arch is of plain, early Norman type on massive piers with moulded abaci, one having lozenge and the other double-cable ornament. The wall on either side—as at Broughton Poggs—is provided with a (modern) squint, and on the south side of the arch, placed at a considerable height, is a rectangular opening with a ceiling of pierced quatrefoils, a rare and interesting reminder of the ancient rood-loft, from which this squint and almary combined would have afforded a view of the high altar.

In the chancel are freestone effigies said by Rudder to be those of Sir Thomas and Lady Conway (*circa* 1560), former owners of the Manor. They are described in detail in *Transactions*, xxxi, 75-7. The north wall contains three almeries, and the south two interesting piscinae, one in the form of an Early English capital with a band of cable moulding beneath, formerly supported on a slender shaft, the other a later four-lobed basin, set with a richly-moulded trefoiled recess. The latter would have been inserted at the time when an elaboration of ritual directed that the washings from the chalice and the priest's hands should be carried away down separate drains.

EASTLEACH.

The valley in which the villages of Eastleach Martin and Eastleach Turville lie has been described to the writer of this note as the "end of the world." That may account for the reason of our Society not having visited it in the usual methodical way. The only reference in the *Transactions* shows that members

once drove through the villages "glancing at their churches." Canon W. H. T. Wright, who has been in charge of the combined parish for nearly forty years, contributed a paper to the *Transactions* (xxii, 115-20)—from this and the notes made by Ulric Daubeney the following particulars are taken.

The church of SS. Michael and Martin consists of nave, chancel, north transept, with a low eastern tower, and south porch. The doorway and shafts and capitals of the chancel arch are Norman, the arch itself being of much later date. The transept is fourteenth century. There are remains of a bellcote on the chancel arch. In the nave there are some ancient oak seats, roughly worked. A part of the churchyard cross remains.

Within a stone's throw, separated by the river Leach, is the church of St. Andrew, Eastleach Turville.

Much of the nave masonry is Norman, but the chancel was considerably rebuilt in the thirteenth century, from which period date several lancets and a beautiful triplet in the east end, also a southern priests' doorway, with hoodmould terminated by corbels. For the most part the windows are utterly debased, their tracery at some late date having been entirely removed, but the transept is fortunate in retaining some early Decorated lights, and there is a small window with semi-Flamboyant tracery in the south wall of the nave. The saddleback tower, which has early roof-weathering apparent on its east face, dates mainly from the fourteenth century. The porch is Decorated, and like that at Eastleach Martin contains a trefoiled niche in its interior east wall. The inner doorway is late Norman, its arch a mass of chevrons, and the octagonal jamb-shafts richly ornamented, while a carved tympanum—an unusually fine specimen—depicts Christ in Majesty, with hand raised in attitude of benediction.

Of the interior, not the least pleasing feature is the new roof of local elm, admirably designed so as to be in keeping with the rural character of the building. Woodwork of greater age is apparent in the pulpit, which contains several Jacobean panels, and in the still earlier lectern shaft, said to have been brought from Tewkesbury Abbey. The transept, now used as an organ chamber, has in its north wall a canopied tomb recess, with late thirteenth century stone bearing an extremely handsome floriated cross. Tradition names the grave as that of an abbess, and last century, when the coffin was rifled by sacrilegious hands, a very beautiful rosary was said to have been found.

The chancel presents an unusually fine vista of Early English work, introduced by a lofty arch, and displayed particularly in the east end, where the three lancet windows are connected by rich arcading. In the north wall is a rectangular almary, and near by a large panelled chest bears the date 1678. A Jacobean Communion table remains in the sanctuary, otherwise the features are modern and without interest.

